

Young Men Must Enlist

London, Jan. 6.—Amid scenes of wild enthusiasm, the House of Commons tonight passed the first reading of the government bill for compulsory military service by the decisive vote of 403 to 105. The vote came shortly before midnight, with the galleries again packed, every seat on the floor of the house occupied, the ministerial benches filled, and an air of eager expectancy prevailing. The events of the day increased the tension to a high pitch, notably the action of the Labor congress, and the quick sequel of the retirement of three labor members of the ministry. Arthur Henderson, president of the board of education; William Bryce, parliamentary under secretary for home affairs; and Geo. H. Roberts, lord commissioner of the treasury.

Throughout these developments outside of parliament, the debate in the House had forged steadily ahead, but had been left largely to lesser figures. It was reserved for A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, to close the debate in behalf of the government, and he did in a persuasive appeal of half an hour, which roused the lagging spirits of the advocates of the bill, and turned the tide of adversity which had been running steadily against the measure through the debate and the outside events of the day.

"Let this vote tonight show that we are a united people," was the closing appeal. "Do not let us give a false impression to the world that in the moment of the country's grave emergency, we are divided one against the other. Abandon your abstract theories and remember we are dealing with stern realities, which call for great sacrifices."

Then came the vote, which was taken amid great interest, as the members filed before the tellers, and peered crowded to their galleries to witness the final result. The announcement of the figures was received with a tremendous outburst of cheering, which rang through the chamber and was echoed to the waiting crowds outside.

Scores of members in khaki waved their handkerchiefs, and the air was filled with white papers flying in triumph at the government's success.

Amid the demonstration, Premier Asquith, his face usually pale, now glowing with satisfaction, walked down the front of the house to present the bill formally to the chamber. His appearance was the signal for a rapturous ovation, members of all sides standing and cheering, while the galleries could with difficulty be restrained from joining in the enthusiasm.

An analysis of the vote showed that the government had held the great bulk of the Liberal and Conservative vote. The Irish Nationalists had voted against the bill, but the Irish Unionists supported the measure, and the O'Brienites took no part in the division.

The minority showed a sprinkling of Liberal members, the most notable John Burns, the former cabinet member. A number of Labor members also voted with the opposition. Mr. Balfour's closing speech was the one notable feature of the debate. He spoke with great earnestness, but with good-natured confidence, which kept the members between applause and laughter.

This measure, he declared, was not designed to settle the military policy of Great Britain. It was for the present occasion, and the present war. "I have never favored conscription in any form," said the first lord, "but it is no longer an abstract question. We are dealing with a stern reality. First, the prime minister had given a pledge for this bill, which it would be dishonorable to ignore, and second, the safety and success of the country is

at stake. Let me say with the greatest emphasis, that these of us who know the conditions in the field, know that this bill is absolutely essential to the proper carrying on of the war.

"If this house refuses the bill to the government, it reduces what the government considers an absolute military necessity. This is not a precedent for universal conscription. It is not the thin end of the wedge, over the first drop of poison to corrupt our whole system. In fact this bill is a tribute to voluntarism, for we have raised six million volunteers, and now this bill merely brings in those shirkers who have failed to respond to the volunteer system.

"No future prime minister can ever use this bill as a precedent for permanently fixing on the country the Prussian militarism. Militarism is an affair of the heart, and it is in the hearts of the German people to have militarism, while it is in the hearts of Englishmen not to have it. But for the moment we are dealing with a stern necessity, and our greatest danger is not that traditions will be abandoned, but that we are lulling ourselves with a great illusion of false security."

Premier Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and the other ministers, warmly congratulated Mr. Balfour as he closed his appeal.

FRENCH PLEASED WITH EFFICIENCY OF BRITISH TROOPS

Paris, Jan. 10.—The year 1916 has already cheered Paris. There has been a noticeable change in public sentiment since Christmas. The decline in mark exchange is featured by the press as the first positive sign of German exhaustion.

The Russian offensive, coupled with the more favorable situation at Saloniki is considered hopeful, while prospects of the adoption of conscription by Great Britain is welcomed as finally giving the lie to the German assertion that she is saving herself at the expense of her allies. Reports also filter through from the front that the British are now adequately trained, equipped, and fully reliable.

Here is an extract of a private letter from a French officer holding an important position:

"We are delighted by the enormous progress of the British in recent months. It is now a wonderfully organized and composed of the finest elements. A fortnight ago the enemy attacked them with a great volume of gas, the attack lasting three hours and being followed with a heavy cannonade, but their protective measures were so effective that the Germans had hardly left their trenches before they received a withering fire and the assault literally melted away. We all now have the utmost confidence in our allies, who work desperately hard and have improved proportionately."

SUFFRAGISTS ONCE MORE ON WARPATH DEMONSTRATED

London, Jan. 9.—Suffragists held a demonstration in Hyde Park today to protest against the conscription bill. Addresses were made by numerous speakers, male and female, from five platforms, around which large crowds gathered.

There was considerable heckling of speakers from the crowd, and soon after the beginning of the suffragette demonstration, a group of men wearing Derby helmets organized a counter-meeting nearby, where speeches favorable to conscription constituted as long as the suffragette speakers held out.

The crowds were good-humored, and the meetings broke up after the suffragettes had passed a resolution against conscription and industrial compulsion, and demanding a more democratic form of government, in which the women shall have a vote.

Germany Realizes Her Fate

(By Hilaire Belloc, Foremost Military Writer of Europe)

Anyone who will exercise the necessary restraint, and discover the necessary wisdom, to look at the war as it now is will agree that the uncertain future of many people in England at the present moment is due, not to calculable definite military forces, the interplay of which they could define, but to nothing more than the elusiveness of time.

It is the succession of days and weeks without events upon which anxiety can fasten for relief that has produced this mental effect.

They have been taught that victory was a matter of course, taking place far from the shores and interfering but slightly with the general comfort of the community.

It is no wonder that upon such startling misconceptions (and there were very common) of European war, the development of the present campaign should have been disappointment. The two chief elements in that disappointment have been to this section of opinion the necessity for endurance and the obvious possibilities of failure.

If, however, one forgets this irrational mood into which a portion of the public has fallen and considers the situation as it is, then it is precisely the factor of time which appears as an advantage to the alliance, though there are other factors gravely disadvantageous to it.

In order to see the situation as it is, the best way is always to take the point of view of the foe's higher command.

Napoleon Bonaparte during the first days of his occupation of Moscow in 1812 certainly exaggerated the chances in his favor as subject to illusions both upon the Russian character and upon the mere mathematics of the military situation.

The German higher command at this moment may possibly suffer from similar misjudgments of mental factors in the situation. He may think the French to be a softer people than they are, or the British a less consecutive people than they are. But he had before him certain elements of calculation which he cannot ignore.

Let us see how the situation appears to him.

Of his plan as a whole he now knows as well as a piece of ancient history, that he has failed in that rapid action which was his one clearly thought-out scheme. He failed to surround, pierce, or put out of action in any fashion the French armies. Therefore, his war, which was to have been the end of a trilogy, the short, sure, triumphant and conclusive chapter parallel to, but greater than, the chapters of 1866 and 1870, has become an immensely expensive, not yet disastrous, but already very doubtful thing.

He is in this respect like a man who goes out in his yacht from Plymouth to make Cherbourg (having previously telegraphed to London that he would dine there a week later) and finds himself more than a month later, in the middle of the North Atlantic, and in very bad weather at that.

He would still have legitimate cause to congratulate himself if, after carrying away a good deal of his gear, he had managed to weather one or two bad storms and was now at least upon a coast. He might say, "This is not what I bargained for, but I am not lost."

Take it for all in all, the general attitude of the German higher command at this moment admits the possibility of winning through.

It is believed possible by that higher command that political action, or the political effect of his military position in the near future will permit him to save the Prussian state and its de-

pendents. He does not hope for more.

He no longer talks of European domination. He no longer preaches the necessity and beauty of aggression. He now talks of the territory he now occupies as an asset for bargaining. He now talks of an "honorable" peace.

He now emphasizes the uselessness of bloodshed and the wickedness of slaughter—ideas hitherto wholly foreign to Prussian history.

He, however, believes still in the possibility of a settlement which shall leave Prussianized Germany intact and secure from future challenge—that is free to continue its growth and menace to others. He is working for that.

But he believes this conclusion to be possible through the political weakness of the allies, through their divisions and lack of common direction, through their supposed weakness, through their diversity, through the advent of new forces (as yet neutral) upon his side, through the violent financial pressure which the cosmopolitan users have already begun to exercise in his favor.

Yet he knows that every one of these elements in his calculation, valuable as they are, are separate from the purely military elements of the situation.

These last he cannot possibly disregard. He knows them as well as we do. They may be tabulated in the following list: The great main forces of the Teutons and of the allies stand, and must necessarily stand, in Poland and in France, that is, upon the eastern and the western lines of the great siege.

If the end of the war finds them still so standing, well and good for the Teutons. If the latter achieve upon one of these two great lines a real decision, well and better for them. If they totally defeat—put out of action—the western or Russian forces, opposed to them, they can then concentrate upon the other and perhaps defeat that in its turn. On the other hand the two great lines, the eastern and western, equally offer an opportunity for the allies.

Let the invader suffer a decisive defeat upon either and he is immediately lost. He cannot, after such a defeat, fight a prolonged losing campaign, more than a man who has kept two doors shut with his outstretched hands can fail to collapse if one of the two doors is forced, or more than a stretched elastic can recover if it is worn through at some point of tension.

He knows that the two great fronts, eastern and western, are the only theatres of war in which a decision can appear.

The Teutons cannot—it is not an opinion, it is mathematics—hold, still less win through, unless they keep upon those lines quite four-fifths of their present available forces and quite four-fifths of anything they could possibly gather by the adhesion of forces hitherto neutral.

The two central empires must keep upon the western line (counting the Italian front) close upon 2,500,000 men. They must keep something more than this upon their eastern front. They must allow, say, 1,500,000 men for their "indivisible" communications and auxiliary services.

The German position is simply this: That, with the end of the year 1915, they have exhausted their efficient reserves.

They are beginning to draw upon their first categories of inefficients, and they keep in reserve what remains of their younger class 1916, while preparing to call up at any moment the still younger class of 1917.

ANGLO-FRENCH WAR LOAN BONDS

The issue of \$500,000,000 Anglo-French war bonds recently underwritten in the United States at 96½ and sold to the public at 98, are now being bought and sold like any other security on the New York Stock Exchange.

It is perhaps unique in the history of finance that a premier security like these bonds should be selling as low as they are, viz.: between 94 and 96. While not costing the respective Governments this rate, these prices actually yield the investor between 6 per cent and 6½ per cent.

DIG FOR STOLEN BANK TREASURE

Vancouver, Jan. 9.—Quite a large army of workmen engaged by the Bank of Montreal were engaged all day digging to the earth \$45,000, part of the loot taken from the bank's premises in New Westminster one early morning of the fall of 1911. A few days ago information was received by the bank officials that \$20,000 in gold and \$25,000 in bills had been cashed at a spot not ten miles from this city. The exact location, for obvious reasons is not given.

On receipt of this arrangement was made to investigate, and early this morning a gang of expert diggers were put on the job to bring to light the money. Up to a late hour to night the effort had been unavailing, but the source of the information is such that the officials have not the slightest doubt that the money will eventually be recovered.

Arising out of this robbery, which was the largest up to date in Canada, \$271,000 having been stolen, several arrests were made. One of the men, James McNamara, known as Australian Mac, was given nine years for the theft of the automobile in which the robbers took their departure from New Westminster. Another, Charlie Dean, was tried for complicity in the robbery, but was found not guilty.

GERMAN EMPEROR STILL IN BED

London, Jan. 13.—Rumor of the state of the German emperor's health have again assumed an alarming tone, but without authoritative backing. A Rome dispatch reports that the crown prince has been summoned to a council to discuss measures in case the emperor's illness is prolonged. An Amsterdam dispatch attaches significance to the fact that the emperor failed personally to read the speech from the diet.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says: "The emperor is still ailed, suffering from his throat, and a fever has set in."

GUILTY OF MURDER; TO BE HANGED APRIL 10

Edmonton, Jan. 13.—In the supreme court this afternoon, before Justice Simons, George Leek, a negro, was convicted of the murder of Noah Hoover, an old U. S. pensioner, at Junkins, on the G.T.P., west of Edmonton, last October. He was sentenced to be hanged at Fort Saskatchewan barracks on April 10. The case against Leek was largely circumstantial. In his possession were found a gun and a watch, both the property of the old pensioner. The motive of the murder was supposed to be robbery, as Hoover's pension was due at the time he was killed. The negro took the sentence stoically and maintained an indifferent attitude throughout the entire trial.

MONTENEGRO SWALLOWED UP BY AUSTRIANS

London, Jan. 13.—Another decisive stage in the Balkan situation has been reached, as Montenegro now following Serbia in virtual absorption by the invading forces. It was learned tonight that Austria and Montenegro had come to an armistice, this being concluded at the last of the little country after having its capital, Cetinje, dominated by the Austrian capture of Mount Lovcen.

Battleship King Edward Sunk

London, Jan. 9.—The British battleship King Edward VII. has been sunk after striking a mine. The entire crew was saved. The sinking of the ship was announced by the admiralty in the following statement:

"H.M.S. King Edward VII. has struck a mine. Owing to the heavy sea, she had to be abandoned, and sank shortly afterwards. The ship's company was taken off without any loss of life. Only two men were injured."

No information is given to reveal the scene of the disaster. The King Edward VII. represented an investment of nearly £1,600,000, and was one of the finest of the last class of pre-dreadnoughts. She was only slightly older than the Natal, which was sunk by an internal explosion about a week ago.

The King Edward VII. was a first-class battleship of 16,350 tons, a pre-dreadnought, launched in 1903. She cost a million and a half pounds, and was one of the last of the battleships designed by Sir William White.

She carried a complement of 777 men, and had a designated speed of 18.9 knots. She carried four 12-inch guns, four 9.2, ten 6-inch, twelve 12-pounders, and fourteen 3-pounders, with four torpedo tubes, broadside, and one astern.

She was about 453 feet long, with a beam of 78 feet. Her armament was a belt one 9-inch amidships and 6.2-inch built forward. She was built at Davenport by Harland & Wolfe, laid down in March, 1902, and fully completed in 1905.

London, Jan. 10.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Chatham says that a trainload of men from the sunken battleship King Edward VII. arrived there Sunday afternoon and were taken direct to the naval barracks.

THE CARNIVAL

A grand carnival will be held at the Lacombe rink, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., on Tuesday evening next, Jan. 18. All indications point to its being a great success.

Many valuable prizes will be presented for the following: Best ladies fancy costume. Best gentleman's costume. Best ladies comic costume. Best gentleman's comic costume.

Best costume representing some business in Lacombe. Best Patriotic group (not less than three).

Best boy's costume. Best girl's costume. Best skater in costume living outside of the Town of Lacombe—lady or gentleman.

Best skater in costume living in the Town of Lacombe—lady or gentleman.

Mutt and Jeff are sure to be there, and that will mean a hearty laugh in itself. But there'll be other fun-makers too, to say nothing of the many gorgeous costumes worn by other ladies and gentlemen.

Refreshments will be served in the rink.

The admission price has been placed at the remarkable low price of two bits—25c.

HE HAD REVENGE

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 6.—James Cooper, a former mill overseer in this city, who joined the British army after the loss of his wife and child on the Lusitania, has written friends in this city that in a fight on the Gallipoli peninsula he jumped out of a trench, rushed to the opposing lines and killed five of the enemy without receiving a wound.

Cooper said that his act was inspired by the remembrance of what happened on the Lusitania.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOLEY, PROPRIETOR

GREAT BRITAIN ROUSED

At last Great Britain has partially awakened up. At last a modified form of conscription has been adopted. At last the shirkers, the loafers, and indifferent "patriots" are to be called upon to perform the duties that they were born to discharge when they came into the world as British subjects.

But, oh, what a waste of time there has been—oh, what a sad neglect of opportunity! Think of the thousands of lives that have been lost through inaction, through hesitation, through the tribute that has been paid to political weakness! One strong man in complete control of British public affairs would have provided the country with a conscription law more than a year ago. That law would have put an army of five or six million men in the field when they were most needed, and when they could have been most effective. But instead of a man at the head of affairs, we had a collection of amiable old male women, who, in their weakness, conspired to render ineffective the patriotic efforts of the few real men that British public life had produced in times of peace. Winston Churchill, who had the navy ready, was crowded into private life. Lloyd George, the only man that had it in him to organize British industry, was handicapped and thwarted every turn. Every compromise detrimental to British interests was resorted to—and now, after seventeen long months of ineffectiveness, at last the British nation is to be given the opportunity to do its full duty and to retrieve the reputation that it has in a great measure lost, thanks to the mollycoddle efforts of its incompetent politicians.

The measure of conscription that the British Government has introduced is only a half-hearted affair, at best. But it is a step in the right direction. It represents a principle of the highest importance to the nation. It convinces the world that the British people is in truth a people—a nation, with a national spirit, a national pride, and determination to survive by making the supreme sacrifice of the every British-born subject owes to his country and his King.

They are still wrangling over there, concerning the wisdom of this most wise provision. Such wrangling proves for the thousandth time the need of such a measure. When it can be questioned even for a moment that conscription is necessary for national preservation—when it can be questioned that conscription is the right thing that the country makes upon its citizens—then it is clearly indicated that the liberties of British citizenship have been abused and that in the popular mind the true idea of national obligation has been to a considerable extent impaired.

Not only Great Britain, but the whole British Empire, must sooner or later realize that no man is born under the British flag whose life is anything but privileged—a privilege to be enjoyed only so long as the needs of the country, the needs of the nation, make it possible for him to luxuriate in peace without being called upon summarily to make the supreme sacrifice. Our lives are our nation's lives—not our own. Unfortunately, long years of peace have led us erroneously to believe that our luxuries are our necessities, that our privileges are our rights, and that our exemption from military service is a thing that can not be taken from us without an infringement of our constitution.

No man who understands the responsibilities of the citizens who live under constitutional government can avoid a feeling of indignation when he reads in the newspaper dispatches announcing that certain classes in the Mother Country are preparing openly to revolt against the enforcing of the highly modified measure of conscription that the British Government has decided to adopt. These "sufferers" seem to imagine that the British Empire exists solely for their benefit—that its existence must be maintained by other classes than theirs, in order that their privileges may continue that they must be protected by the sacri-

fice of others—and that they have a right to complain when they are called upon to play the parts of men.

It is doubtful if the present hybrid Administration of old ladies at Westminster will have the necessary stuff in them to force these fellows to accept their duty, whether they like it or not. But there can be no doubt in any reasonable mind that the first man who attempts to shirk his responsibilities under the new Act should be forced promptly to discharge his obligations at the point of a bayonet. Great Britain has between three and four million men under arms at the present time. Only about one-third of these are being used in military occupations. The other two-thirds could most advantageously be used as a club to lick a restoration of duty into the minds of the fault-finders and the embryo traitors that complain of the hardships of having to perform their duty.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
AFTER THE WAR—
WHAT?
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Among the crumbs—if not full loaves—of comfort, which students of economic conditions are already extracting from the European War is a belief that all the nations are learning greater efficiency and economy in the management of enterprises, and that this will offset in a notable degree the destruction of property that takes place while the war goes on. At the outbreak, an appalling calamity to all economic, industrial, and commercial conditions was believed to show itself upon the horizon. While the old order has had to suffer considerable wreckage, it is beginning to be believed that upon these ruins will be built a strong and vigorous organization leading to greater developments in the future. This view has been forcibly set forth in an article printed in the December number of The American, which The Wall Street Journal believes to have been inspired, or actually written, by Frank A. Vanderlip.

The writer points out that there is now in formation an industrial coordination stimulated by war-time necessities in this country that will result in a huge development of all industries. This is particularly true of chemical and electrical applications. The war has taught Europe not only that greater efforts in production, but also to exercise greater economy in production. This is particularly true of Germany, and the United States is destined to follow along the same lines.

The article in part is as follows:

"Nearly everybody appears to expect that Germany will carry still further the principle of active government co-operation in industry and trade, looking toward national co-ordination of everything. The people of England and France are individualistic in enterprise, as yet. If the fortune of war should give the Allies sufficient power, soon it would be unlikely that the national policies of Germany would develop much further in their present direction. But if the war is prolonged, and necessity compels all to go steadily further in nationalizing business activities for the purposes of war, nobody knows how the war may leave its permanent impulse on the organization of manufacture and commerce. In fact, if the war should end tomorrow in a draw, the further socialization of industry that Germany is reported to have already decided upon as a national policy in case of that outcome might be forced by induction, something of the same kind in England and in France. Russia is naturally inclined to a certain measure of it. Japan has already gone further than Germany in the imperialization of business."

"The direct personal interest in all this for United States manufacturers lies in the possibilities of a new kind of competition in trade during the first months of the war. It was only natural to think that every one of the belligerent countries of Europe would return to a peace basis with a great commercial handicap in the war-weakened industries, depleted labor forces unable to manufac-

ture with the skill as before and demanding higher wages, a burden of taxation increasing the costs along the entire line of movement in production and distribution, and an appalling destruction of wealth."

"If the war continues long enough we may come back to that first view of things, but for the present we have got away from it. Europe has accomplished some things that used to be thought impossible. It has been demonstrated that there can be an enormous destruction of certain forms of wealth without proportional impairment of the productive capacity of a nation. It is the productive ability of the most efficient of the nations of Europe after the war that we will have to deal with, not with the average ability of Europe, or with the measure of its static wealth. It is dynamics that count in competition, the higher forces of motive and outlook, and the qualities of their ideals and moral courage, not static capital, wealth, or even natural resources."

"A certain captain of industry once said that if it came up to him to choose between the capital represented in his business and the organization he had built up, he would take the organization. England, France, Germany, and the others may be poor after the war, but if effective industrial organization remains, any one of them may manufacture new goods in a way to give us a tussle in our own markets, to say nothing of the export trade, without which our national prosperity will disappear."

"Moreover, an even more important advance in efficiency and economy of production is expected to be made by European industry through superior organization in big phases than by the increased earnestness of labor. If what some men who are capable observers say of the changes that have already come over European industrial generalship is correct, grave necessity has stimulated at least revolutionary development of latent ability in the organization of big, nation-wide activities. It is said that the manufacture and movement of war-supplies in England, organized with great rapidity, have reached a great size and steadiness of volume that make this an achievement on the grand scale that matches the long and carefully planned organization of Germany. The comparison may have a little friendly prejudice in it, but there is no doubt about a very great advance of organization of industry in England, and about the results of organization in a large way in France. Russia seems to be doing something of the same kind. It is not necessary to put the tape-line on these achievements in efficiency to get their significance in relation to United States industry and commerce after the war. England and France are alive to the seriousness of the commercial struggle that will follow."

"Socialism of industry, production, and means of well-being, seems already on the horizon of the 'After the War' event of far-reaching importance."

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X BELGIUM DIED FOR ALL X
X EUROPE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

London, Jan. 5.—There are countless cases for compassion among the bewildering and heartrending by-products of this war," said G. K. Chesterton, recently, "but this is not a case for compassion."

Mr. Chesterton was discussing the plight of Belgium as a result of her heroic stand during the first days of the war. "This is a case," he continued, "for that better working minimum of a sense of honor that makes us repay a poor man who has advanced his last penny to post a letter we have forgotten to stamp. In this respect Belgium stands alone, and the claims even of other allies may well stand a side till she is paid to the uttermost farthing. There has been self-sacrifice everywhere else, but it was the self-sacrifice of individuals, each for his own country, the Serbian dying for Serbia, or the Italian for Italy—but the Belgian did not merely die for Belgium. Belgium died for Europe."

"If we even privately utter a murmur, or even privately grudge a penny for binding the wounds of so solitary and exceptional a martyr, we ourselves shall be something almost as solitary and exceptional."

Mr. Chesterton's appeal is couched in mild terms as compared with what is deserved by the widows and orphans of Belgium, according to those who have recently returned from the desolate wastes and the ruined cities of the not long ago prosperous little country. One and all they are unanimous in emphasizing the debt that the British Empire owes Belgium. The scenes these returning people picture are in some instances too terrible to describe, even if words could describe them.

The long queues outside the bread depot tell the story. The thinly-clad weeping women, endeavoring to be brave through their tears, and the shivering, ill-fed children clinging to their skirts—they tell Belgium's story. And this starvation and destitution is all because Belgium stood with her face to the enemy when that enemy threatened Britain.

This and volumes more is the reason such an insistent appeal is being made to the Belgian Relief Committee of Montreal. Wheat is the present salvation of starving Belgium. Wheat means both work and bread for these long lines of Belgian women and children, and for 2,500 one Belgian family can be kept from starvation a month. Belgium is starving, and Canada is the only part of the empire that can supply the wheat she needs. Unless this wheat is sent by Canadians as a part of the payment of Britain's debt of honor to Belgium, thousands of women and children will die of starvation this winter.

NO FREE TRADE WITHIN
EMPIRE, SAYS RUNCIMAN

London, Jan. 11.—Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, won tremendous applause from the house of commons last night by a speech in which he declared that the entente allies must take steps to see that Germany is unable to carry on a trade war against them after peace is signed.

"There are signs," he said, "that at last Germany is beginning to feel the economic pressure of our blockade. Her food supplies are becoming depleted, while ours are increasing. Although our exports have fallen and our imports risen, there is no doubt that the economic strength of Great Britain is well founded that we can stand the strain far better than the central powers."

Discussing the suggestion of free trade within the British Empire, Mr. Runciman remarked that the dominions were not likely to alter their methods or their attitude toward the mother country. The colonies were determined to raise their revenue and to foster their industries in their own way, and he was afraid the idea of free trade within the empire must be dismissed.

"I feel the same way of the proposed Zollverein to include all the allies, but if such an arrangement proves essential to end the war successfully we shall have it, for there is no arrangement that the allies are not prepared to make to this end."

"Despite the handicap of the war, the British government has worked wonders in the trade development. They have broken down the German monopolies in optical glass, dyes, electrical apparatus, and certain chemicals, and those monopolies will not again be regained. The policy of the board of trade is that there shall be no essential article either for the arts of peace or war that we cannot produce within either Great Britain or the empire."

CARDIFF DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF THE BILL

London, Jan. 9th.—The first public meeting to protest against the unpopular bill was held at Cardiff, Wales, yesterday. A resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority demanding the withdrawal of the conscription bill. James Henry Thomas, a labor member of the house of commons, was the principal speaker.



Tea Table Talks No. 2

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."
The proof of good tea is in the drinking.
The great and increasing army of people who regularly drink

BLUE RIBBON TEA

choose it with their eyes open. They know its excellence—its uniformity—its economy.

And they know its purity. Common sense tells them that the new double wrapper makes deterioration impossible.

Scores of thousands have proved "BLUE RIBBON" "by the drinking." Do the same yourself. Get your money back if you don't agree with them.



Now Showing:

A Full Line of Winter Suitings and Overcoats.

Suits to Measure
from \$17.50

D. CAMERON

TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel.



Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables

Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.
Horses bought and sold

Phone 143

D. W. GARNER, Prop.

Farm Buildings That Pay

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. General Purpose Barns. | 6. Piggeries and Smoke Houses. |
| 2. Dairy Barns. | 7. Poultry Houses. |
| 3. Beef Cattle Barns. | 8. Implement Sheds and Granaries. |
| 4. Horse Barns. | 9. Silos and Root Cellars. |
| 5. Sheep Barns. | 10. Farmhouses. |

The above bulletins, prepared by the AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN and by the BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE, will help you to decide on the best designs for your Farm Buildings. The bulletins show detailed plans and complete bills of materials for buildings that have all the latest practical improvements, and are specially designed to meet prairie conditions. They will help you to estimate the cost beforehand, order the materials, erect the buildings, and make the fullest use of them. They will prove of real value to every prairie farmer.

Service to Wood Users

For copies of any of the above bulletins in which you are interested, write the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C. For information on any matter connected with the use of lumber or other forest products, address H. Houston, British Columbia Lumber Commissioner, Regina, Saskatchewan, or the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

British Columbia Has a Wood for Every Use

ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS CONFUSES THE HUNS

London, Jan. 6.—The area of Russian successes over the Austro-Hungarian forces in the east continues to widen. Although the situation around Czernowitz has not yet been cleared up officially, it appears from advices from Russian sources that the Austrians are hard pressed over a long line of defense, and are throwing huge reinforcements to the district. The Russians here are expected to strike at the Kolomoia-Halicz line, where powerful defensive works have been in preparation for some time by the Austro-Germans.

Meanwhile the Russian position 250 miles further north, in the middle Styria region, has been greatly strengthened by successful operations in the region of the great marshes, where the Russians are beginning to emerge from the marshes with prospects of being able to use the roads leading either northwest, west, or southwest. Their advance here has not been the result of an isolated battle, but of a series of engagements lasting over a considerable period. In the capitals of the entente allies it is thought the Russian offensive has upset the plans of the central powers for invasion of Saloniki and Egypt.

The interest in the fate of Serbia's refugee army was shown by the question asked in the house of commons today, "whether a considerable part of the Serbian army is in distress at Scutari, after having suffered great privations in the retreat through the mountains, and whether his majesty's government will order the Serbian army some suitable locality in the Mediterranean area where the men may rest and recuperate."

In reply, Lord Robert Cecil, under-secretary for foreign affairs, said there was considerable body of the Serbian army at Scutari, where at first the men had been in great distress. But the situation, he added, had now been largely relieved. The entente allies, the secretary said, had considered the matter raised in the latter part of the question, but he was unwilling to make any announcement concerning it.

Telegrams from Athens say the number of Serbian refugees in Greek territory are now 40,000, of whom 6,000 are at Saloniki.

BIG RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN PROGRESS; CZERNOWITZ IS REPORTED CAPTURED

London, Jan. 4.—Everywhere in the Strips and Volynian districts of Russia and in East Galicia, the Russians are on the offensive, the official communications from both Petrograd and Vienna show. Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, is now the position around which the most important fighting is in progress.

The Russian war office reports that the Russians have occupied a line of trenches northeast of Czernowitz, and have repulsed stronger counter attacks. A Russian despatch from Petrograd gives a report of the evacuation of Czernowitz by the Austrians and the capture of a large number of prisoners, including Germans, by the Russians.

There has been a strong advance by the Russians on this front, though Vienna says that the Russian attacks have been unsuccessful and that their losses have been heavy.

NO EXTRAVAGANT OPTIMISM NOW

London, Jan. 3.—Britishers regard the New Year's war prospects with reasoned assurances. There is none of the extravagant optimism which was general a year ago. Few now forecast an early decision. Many place the duration of the war even beyond Kitchener, but there is an almost universal conviction among experts that the real crisis of the war is over, except in the far east, and the work ahead is a long sustained pull, bringing heavier weight to bear upon the enemy.

Our naval supremacy is more absolute than a year ago. The submarine campaign around the British coasts is defeated. The fresh submarine campaign in the

Mediterranean, while scoring temporary successes, is rapidly being mastered. Germany already having lost many boats there. Our monitors keep the Germans in continued unrest along the Belgian coast. Experts declare our bettered artillery position has revolutionized the situation on the western front.

Leading aerial authorities sum up the situation in a sentence: Every day Germany waits will make more difficult for her to conduct another Zeppelin attack upon England. Our aeroplanes for speed and offensive qualities are now fully equal to the Germans. Our airmen surpass theirs in greater experience.

We have improved our staff work, which formerly was one of our weak spots.

Every day makes more clear the wisdom of our evacuation of the Anzac positions. Many indications are that the allies will conduct an offensive campaign on an immense scale in the Balkans, forcing a way into the Bulgarian plains immediately the weather permits. Our most acute problem during the coming months may be from Asia and Northern Africa.

ITALIAN LINER CARRIED GUNS

New York, Jan. 6.—Gunners of the Royal Italian navy were in charge of the two guns on the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, which arrived here today from Genoa, Naples, and Palermo, according to Captain Scampano. After the vessel left Palermo, the captain said, daily practice was held with the guns, barrels having been thrown overboard as targets.

The guns were placed on the ship by order of the Italian navy authorities, but the captain declares he was instructed to use them for defence purposes only.

The two gunners became amply proficient in the practice of shooting at the barrels, passengers said. The guns were mounted in the after-house of the vessel, one on each side and were at such a position as to command all positions from the ship. The captain declared the guns as being capable of firing a shell weighing 55 kilos four and a-half miles.

When the Giuseppe Verdi docked here, F. A. Dowse, a member of the port neutrality squad, inspected the guns and reported his information to Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port. The guns are still on the ship, and no action will be taken by local officials until a report of the investigation has been made to Washington.

SEED GRAIN SHOULD BE GIVEN A GERMINATION TEST

(By J. R. Fryer, Seed Analyst)

Germination tests made in oats, wheat and barley this fall at the Dominion seed laboratory, at Calgary, show that there are considerable quantities of oats and barley, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan, which are unfit for seed. The average percentage germination for Alberta oats is 55 per cent., and none of the samples of Alberta oats received have germinated up to the standard, which is 95 per cent. Moreover, the average preliminary count which is made at the end of six days is as low as 35 per cent. Good seed oats should give a preliminary count of 85 per cent. to 90 per cent., and a final (14-day) count of 90 per cent. to 98 per cent. of vital seeds.

Samples of oats received from Saskatchewan are somewhat better. The average preliminary count is 60 per cent. and the average final count is 86 per cent. Many samples show evidence of frost injury, these always giving low percentages of vital seeds, both in preliminary and final counts. Alberta barley has also given low germination percentages. The average preliminary (six day), count is 52 per cent., and the average final (14 days), count is 70 per cent. These figures are very low and indicate that considerable proportions of Alberta oats and barley and Saskatchewan oats are weak in vitality and undesirable for seed purposes.

As one of the first essentials for a good crop of any kind is

good seed, it is important that only seed with strong germination energy, and a high percentage of germinable seeds should be used. The germination energy of a sample is indicated by the percentage of seeds which germinate during the first four or five days of the test. The preliminary count, therefore, is an index of the germination energy.

If, for example, the preliminary count on a sample of oats is 25 per cent. the germination energy of the sample is very low, but if the preliminary count is 90 per cent. the germination energy is strong. Two samples may vary as widely as this in the preliminary count, but may contain the same percentage of vital seeds in which case the final counts would be the same.

If the final counts only were considered, one of these samples would be thought to be as good as the other, while in reality one is good seed and the other undesirable for seed. The sample with a high preliminary count will withstand unfavorable weather conditions at the time of seeding very much better than the other. It will give a more even stand in the field and a crop which will, in all probability, ripen somewhat earlier.

Farmers should satisfy themselves before seeding time next spring that their seed grain is of the best quality. This can only be done by a germination test conducted either at home or at the Dominion seed laboratory in Calgary. Samples up to 25 in number will be tested at the seed laboratory free of charge for any individual or company in one year. Above this number 25c. per test is charged.

Samples from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia for test should be addressed to the Dominion seed laboratory, box 1684, Calgary, Alberta, and postage paid by the sender. It is unnecessary to send stamps for return postage. For wheat, oats, barley and seed of similar size, about half a tea-cupful should be sent for test; for seeds of smaller size, such as flax, red clover, timothy, etc., half this quantity is sufficient. If more than one sample of the same kind of seed is sent for test they should bear some distinguishing mark or number.

KAISER SUFFERS FROM CAN- CER OF THE THROAT

Paris, Jan. 6.—The Matin affirms, notwithstanding details, that the German emperor is suffering from cancer of the throat, and is no longer able to speak. "In February, 1911," says the Matin, "the doctors were considering whether it was necessary to remove the entire larynx to stay the disease. That raised the question as to whether the emperor would be able to speak if such an operation were performed. It was learned that an eminent surgeon of Paris had with an artificial larynx restored the power of speech to cancerous patients who had undergone total ablation of the affected organs.

However, after a minor operation and a few weeks rest, the emperor's condition improved. It is another operation of this kind which has just been performed. But it is only palliative. The German emperor must either make up his mind to complete removal of the larynx or be stifled by the growth.

"This explains why the emperor went neither to Warsaw, Constantinople, nor Brussels."

MANITOBA WILL GIVE WOMEN RIGHT TO VOTE

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—If the women of Manitoba, after getting the vote, want to elect members of their own sex to the legislature they will be free to do so. This opinion was expressed today in government circles. It is known that the government has considered the problem, and the statement was made this morning that a decision has been reached. The government is prepared, it is reported, to pass the necessary enabling legislation should the women express a desire to have feminine representatives in the house. There has been as yet no formal representations to this effect.

In actual fact, the admission of a large new class to the rights of the franchise no doubt implies recognition of its right

to choose its own representatives. It is pointed out, however, that the enfranchisement of the women will not in itself remove their present disqualification for election to the house. The election act defines the qualifications required of candidates, and among them it is required that they shall be of the male sex. In order to admit women to the house the statutes would have to be amended re-defining the qualifications of candidates.

More than one cabinet minister, it is believed, holds the view that the enfranchisement of women must bring in its train the speedy abolition of all discriminations against them.

A BLOODY BATTLE

In the battle of Loos the British losses, just announced authoritatively, were something like thirty thousand officers and men. Thus do we get some idea of the magnitude of this encounter, where the British were at grips with the Germans and where, in the language of the British Tommy, they gave the Hun "a hot time." It is an appalling array of figures calculated to make the heart sick, and yet there is in the gruesome record something that touches our national pride. The Germans had no delusions about this battle. Bad as it was for the British in casualties, it was apparently worse for the Huns, if one may judge from the account of a participant, which appeared in the Berlin Tageblatt, and in which he refers to the charging Britons as "coming on like a great storm cloud." And here are some word pictures that are worth remembering:

"I met an officer from the famous Hohenzollern redoubt. His legs were covered with clay, his body with filth and dust. His uniform was half-wrenched off, his hair was gray and deep furrows stood in his brow. He was hoarse and could not speak coherently. The slaughter was terrible, he said, especially the work of the howitzers and machine guns—all horrible to see. A bursting shell hurled a machine gun back into the trench. Some of our brave fellows seized it and began to fire. English on the right. Where? They are our men. No, by heaven they are Englishmen, quite near, not ten yards off behind their uniforms can be recognized in the dark haze. More trenches had to be evacuated. The English were pressing forward hotly. There were bloody fights in yards and mines and villages.

"Suddenly an English company appears unexpectedly. A machine gun sweeps the streets. Some fall. An officer rallies them and forward they come over bodies and the machine gun goes silent. Often it was hard to say who was opposite, who was on the flank or in the rear—friend or foe. And shrapnel burst wherever one turned one's steps. This is something of the way the battle of Loos looked when the men of khaki came through the smoke."

All of which shows that though the losses were great, the battle was not lacking its good effect, for it taught the Huns that the British soldier was a force not to be treated lightly.

JAPANESE IN CANADA TO RAISE BATTALION

Vancouver, Jan. 5.—Up to last night 55 Japanese had signified their intention of joining the Japanese battalion that is being raised in Canada to go to the front. The local headquarters have received, in addition, more than 500 applications from various parts of the province, and it is believed there will be no difficulty in raising the requisite number in a short time.

RECRUITING BY THE SEA

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 6.—Five hundred and eighty-two recruits enlisted in the maritime provinces last week, 247 of them from Nova Scotia. More than 200 officers are here from various parts of the maritime provinces,

taking the various courses of military instruction.

Lieut.-Col. Daigle, of the 165th, who is visiting Halifax, says: "The French people of Acadia have enthusiastically taken up the idea of raising a battalion solely among themselves, and I anticipate little difficulty in raising the battalion this winter. None but French-Canadians are eligible to join the battalion, and as far as possible the corps will be officered by French-Canadians."

REGINA COUNCIL DISMISSES ENTIRE STAFF OF THE CITY

Regina, Sask., Jan. 5.—With one stroke of the pen, the new city council of Regina has carried out at its first meeting its entire pre-election promises. The council was elected to office on the plank of continuation of economy, and in order to do it thoroughly has dismissed the entire civic staff. One of the newly-elected aldermen succeeded in having a motion passed through the first meeting of council that the entire civic staff (save those on active service) receive their notice precedent to the termination of the term of their service.

The alderman fathering the resolution states that it is not his intention to have any of the staff disposed of in any other object being to enable the council to dispose of any of the staff not needed without being charged with personal feelings.

WILL SUBMIT BILL AT SESSION TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Robert Bickerdyke, M.P., has secured the first place on the order paper for his bill to abolish capital punishment. Mr. Bickerdyke has introduced this bill at every recent session, but the majority has always been of the opinion that the time is not yet ripe for such a reform.

J. H. Sinclair, of Guysboro, will ask if it is the intention of the government to name a minister of munitions. A number of questions will be asked in regard to machine gun contributions, while public works and dredging at Port Nelson will also be productive of a number of questions.

GLYCERINE AND BARK PREVENT APPENDICITIS

The simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Atherkin, acts on the Lacombe people. Because Atherkin acts on BOTH liver and upper bowel, ONE SPOONFUL relieves a most ANY CASE constipation, most stomach or gas. It removes such pressing foul matter that a few doses relieve or prevent appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. THE INSTANT, easy action of Atherkin is astonishing. A Creighton, drugist.

The price of the Canadian Liberal Monthly has been reduced to 25 cents a year. At that price surely every Liberal in Canada should be willing to subscribe. Address: Rooms 601-612, Hope Chambers, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriator, Solicitor
and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19
Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—U. E. Reeves, N. G., M. B. McDonald, R. S.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1916

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

APPELLATE DIVISION—

EDMONTON—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in September.

CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in November.

FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL NON JURY CAUSES—

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the Third Tuesday in September).

FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL JURY CAUSES—

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

FOR TRIAL OF ALL CRIMINAL CAUSES—

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIWIN—Third Tuesday in February, and First Tuesday in October.

RED DEER—Fourth Tuesday in January, and Third Tuesday in September.

STETTLE—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

MEDICINE HAT—First Tuesday in March, and Second Tuesday in November.

MACLEOD—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

FOR TRIAL OF ALL CIVIL CAUSES—

WETASKIWIN—Second Tuesday in May, and Fourth Tuesday in November.

RED DEER—Second Tuesday in March, and Second Tuesday in November.

STETTLE—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in December.

MEDICINE HAT—Second Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in December.

MACLEOD—Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in December.

LETHBRIDGE—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May, and Third Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney
General.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods

I handle Bankrupt Stock Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

Kimona Cloth

10 pieces of Kimona Cloth, in stripes, light and dark patterns, special value, reg 20-25c on sale per yd....15c

Dress Ginghams

300 yds of good Dress Ginghams, in stripes and checks, splendid quality, reg 15c on sale per yd.....10c

Children's Sweaters

We have a good assortment of Children's Sweaters in navy, brown, red, white; reg \$1.25 and 1.50 for.....\$1.00

Prints! Prints!

500 yds of Prints, in light colors, a good variety of patterns, special on sale per yd.....12c

Children's Coats

Fifteen only Children's Coats, from 2 to 10 years, in white, brown, navy, and a great many other shades, at special prices:

Reg \$2.50 on sale.....	\$1.95
" 3.00 "	2.15
" 4.00 "	2.85
" 5.00 "	3.90
" 6.50 "	4.75

Misses' Coats

8 only Misses' Coats, size 12 and 14 years. These are well made, perfect fitting, in navy, brown, and cardinal. Regular \$10.00 and \$12.00 on sale.....\$7.50

Ladies' Hoods

2 doz Ladies' Hoods, all wool, assorted colors. Reg \$1.50 on sale.....\$1.00
" 1.00 "75



Out they go at Half Price:

Reg \$18. for \$9.00

" 20. for 10.00

Ladies' Coats

Half Price

25 Ladies' Tweed and heavy winter Coats on sale at Half Price. This is the greatest bargain we are offering. Come and look them over.

reg \$12. half price \$6.00

" 15. " "	7.50
" 18. " "	9.00
" 20. " "	10.00
" 25. " "	12.50

Ladies' Fur

Collar Coats

These are extra heavy Coats, quilted fur collars, colors are black navy, brown, grey, red.

Reg \$25. for \$12.50

" 30. for 15.00

Clothing Department

One lot of Suits at.....\$9.90 worth up to \$14.00

One lot of Suits at.....\$6.90 worth up to \$10.00

25 per cent off on all cloth Overcoats for men and boys.

25 per cent off any Hat or Cap in our entire stock.

Fur Coats

Cub Bear Fur Coats.....	\$17.90
Korean Beaver.....	22.50
Black Beaver Cloth Fur—Collar Overcoats, full Chamois lined, worth \$25.00.....	15.75
Black Maltin Fur Collar Overcoats, worth \$15.....	9.95

Special prices on Fancy Mackinaws.

Ladies' Felt Shoes

All Ladies' Felt Shoes, reg \$2.50 and \$2.75 for....\$1.75

Furs! Furs!

Now is the time to buy your Furs when you can get them at.....Half Price

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns 10c**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**All Kinds of
Hockey Skates
in the
Hardware Dept.**

Items of Interest Locally

Now wouldn't you like to be the coal man?

Be a booster; go to the carnival next Tuesday evening.

W. F. Puffer has purchased H. Slater's interest in the Pioneer Meat Market, and will continue the same.

Hockey practice will take place at the rink every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock. Everybody turn out.

Skating—School children can skate from 4 to 6 on Tuesdays and Fridays for 5 cents, and on Saturday afternoon free from 3 to 5.

Your King and Country need YOU—and need you badly. Cut out the "Safety First" idea and interview the officer in charge of the 151st in Lacombe. See how more like a man you feel when you know that you are doing your duty.

This cold weather you are apt to get parts of your face or hands frozen, and we would advise anyone who has been frost bitten not to rub snow on the frostbitten places. The snow this weather is too cold for this purpose, and will only freeze the parts more. Rub the frozen places with your dry mitten or with your bare hand if possible.

Get ready for the W.C.T.U. carnival on Tuesday evening, January 18.

The W.C.T.U. will hold a grand fancy dress carnival in the Lacombe rink on Tuesday evening, January 18th. Good prizes are being offered for the various costumes—men, women and children.

The Rex is putting on Mutual Masterpieces that are top notch "The Man from Oregon" on Wednesday night was 18 carate fine. On Saturday night it will be Paramount Pictures; the magnificent drama classic "The Rose of the Rancho," with Bessie Barrisole in the title role. Five acts, 360 scenes.

A reading and writing-room is being fitted up in the old school-house for the soldier boys stationed in Lacombe. A supply of good literature is needed. Will those having suitable magazines and books to dispose of kindly donate the same for the above purpose. Magazines and books may be left at Mt. Tett's office, or Rev. E. T. Scragg will call for same if notified.

In the election for councillors on Monday last the electors of L.D. 399 elected J. Southward over Capt. Evans by a majority of five, and M. Douglass over Jas. Eadie by a majority of 24. Chas. Curtis is around again after his recent severe illness. He is not very strong yet, but says he is almost as good as new, and will be down to work in a short time.

Recruits are coming in fast to the platoon of the 151st Central Alberta Regiment stationed at Lacombe. Since recruiting was started on the 3rd inst., twenty-five young men have come forward and offered their services to the King. Many more are talking of joining and the officer in command is of the opinion that the requisite number of men will be secured in a short time.

YOUR COUNTRY CALLS

Our country's need is growing; Dark hangs the battle-cloud; The bugle-call is blowing—Hark to its summons loud! The foe is battering at the gate; Who, then, will idly stand and wait?

When murderers are prowling With reeking knife in hand—When ravenous wolves are howling,

And terror holds the land, Or when devouring flames arise, Do men look on with placid eyes?

Why, then, should they be shirking

When wrong opposes right, And still in ease be lurking While vice is there to fight? Your brother wants you at his side—

Will all his pleading be denied?

And now the king is calling—To you he makes appeal—To keep your land from falling Beneath a tyrant's heel!

Honor and manhood whisper, "Go!" Is there a man who answers no?

Carnival January 18

HOODWINKING ENGLAND

"We are busy," said O'Connor and McNulty, "Shipping shrapnel to the Teutons every day. And we do not find the slightest difficulty in transporting it or getting all our pay."

When I questioned them and asked them how they do it, How they break their way through England's strong blockade. They just laughed and said, "My boy, there's nothing to it, England's navy really is our greatest aid."

"England seizes it, but pays without a question, Lands it promptly at the dock yards at Calais," Tommy Atkins, needing scarcely a suggestion, Shoots it over to the Teutons right away!"

DOES AMERICAN LOSE NATIONALITY WHEN HE ENLISTS IN CANADA?

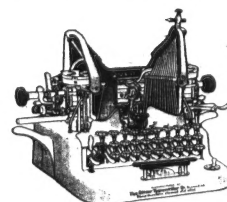
Washington, Jan. 14.—The department of labor issued a warrant today for the arrest at Detroit of Frank Caswell, an American, discharged recently from the Canadian forces, to make a test case to have, the United States courts determine if an American citizen, expatriated himself by enlisting in a foreign army.

The technical charge against Caswell is violation of the contract labor law in entering the United States to take employment at Detroit. The decision is expected to fix definitely the status of hundreds of Americans returning from army service abroad. Caswell, a native of Harrison,

Maine, enlisted with the Canadian expeditionary forces last April, but was discharged in England for physical disability, and returned to Canada. On an offer of employment at Detroit, he tried to re-enter the United States at Port Huron, Mich.,

but was excluded by the immigration officers.

People will have hard work getting this small parts for Ford cars this winter. Ford took all the "nuts" with him on the Oscar II.



Reasons Why

The **OLIVER** Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

7. **Rapid Escapement**—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.

8. **Light, Elastic Key Touch**—The key touch is wonderful, fully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe